

# PIL

PIKE. *n. f.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being sharp. *Skinner and Junius.*]

1. The lute or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters: they are bred some by generation, and some not; as namely of a weed called pickerel-weed, unless Gefner be much mistaken; for he says, this weed and other glutinous matter, with the help of the sun's heat in some particular months, and in some ponds apted for it by nature, do become pikes: doubtless divers pikes are bred after this manner, or are brought into some ponds some other ways, that is past man's finding out: Sir Francis Bacon observes the pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she pike will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not.

In a pond into which were put several fish and two pikes, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the pikes grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn.

The pike the tyrant of the floods.

2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,  
Trail your steel pikes.

Let us revenge this with our pikes, ere we become rakes;  
for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge.

He wanted pikes to set before his archers.

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their  
pikes they strained in both hands and therewith their buckler  
in the left, the one end of the pike against the right foot, the  
other breast-high against the enemy.

A lance he bore with iron pike;  
Th' one half would thrust, the other strike.

3. A fork used in husbandry.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,  
A pike to pike them up handsome to drier.

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between, which any thing  
to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch  
between the pikes.

PIKED. *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a  
point. In *Shakespeare*, it is used of a man with a pointed  
beard.

Why then I fuck my teeth, and catechise  
My piked man of countries.

PIKEMAN. *n. f.* [*pique* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a  
pike.

Three great squadrons of pikemen were placed against the  
enemy.

PIKESTAFF. *n. f.* [*pique* and *staff*.] The wooden frame of a  
pike.

To me it is as plain as a pikestaff, from what mixture it is,  
that this daughter silently lowers, to other steals a kind look.

PILASTER. *n. f.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.] A square col-  
umn sometimes insulated, but often set within a wall, and  
only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they imitate  
the piles or piers of bridges.

Built like a temple, where pilasters round  
Were set.

The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is seen, joined  
to the great pilasters each side of the stage.

Clap four slices of pilaster on't.

That laid with bits of rustic makes a front.

PILCHER. *n. f.* [*Warburton* says we should read *pilche*, which  
signifies a cloak or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this  
is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins;  
pylece, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pellice*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur.

Pluck your sword out of his pilcher by the ears.

2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. *n. f.* [*pila*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm  
a foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke, by plucking up of  
certain piles, and taking away of the planks.

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by  
driving in piles.

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by  
wooden piles, as the houses in Amsterdam are.

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,  
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges  
In heaps and piles of ruin.

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated

# PIL

To his own portion! what expence by th' hour  
Seems to flow from him! how i' th' name of thrift,  
Does he rake this together.

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular  
intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now  
lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undig-  
ested and confused pile.

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,  
I'll carry't to the pile.

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the pile for fire

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary  
of living, lay down upon their funeral pile without any visible  
concern.

The wife, and counsellor or priest,  
Prepare and light his funeral fire,  
And cheerful on the pile expire.

4. An edifice; a building.

Th' ascending pile stood fix'd her stately height.

Not to look back so far, to whom this life  
Owes the first glory of so brave a pile.

The pile o'erlook'd the town, and drew the fight.

Fancy brings the vanish'd piles to view,  
And builds imaginary Rome anew.

No longer shall forsaken Thames  
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;  
A pile shall from its ashes rise,  
Fit to invade or prop the skies.

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his  
left cheek is a cheek of two pile and a half, but his right  
cheek is worn bare.

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the ami-  
anthus of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet.

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

His spear a bent,  
The pile was of a horse fly's tongue,  
Whole sharpness nought revers'd.

8. [*Pila*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One side of a coin; the reverse  
of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a  
man may more justifiably throw up cross and pile for his  
opinions, than take them up so.

9. [*In* the plural, *piles*.] The hemorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours to-  
wards that part, to procure the piles, which seldom mis-  
to relieve the head.

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabric of his folly, whose foundation  
Is pil'd upon his faith, and will continue  
The standing of his body.

Let them pull all about my ears,  
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,  
That the precipitation might downstretch  
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still  
Be thus.

Against beleagu'd heav'n the giants move;  
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,  
To make their mad approaches to the sky.

Men pil'd on men, with active leaps arise,  
And build the breathing fabric to the skies.

In all that heap of quotations which he has pil'd up,  
nothing is aimed at.

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of  
comments, which are pil'd to high upon authors, that it is  
difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish.

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attabaliba had a great house pil'd upon the sides with great  
wedges of gold.

PILEATED. *adj.* [*pileus*, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat.

A pileated echinus taken up with different shells of several  
kinds.

PILER. *n. f.* [*from pile*.] He who accumulates.

To PILFER. *v. a.* [*pilfer*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty  
robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but pilfer away all  
things that they can from such strangers as do land.

He would not pilfer the victory; and the defeat was  
easy.

Leaders, at an army's head,  
Hemm'd round with glories, pilfer cloth or bread,  
As meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought.

To PILFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction  
Is such as basest and the meanest wretches,  
For pilf'ring and most common trespasses,  
Are punish'd with.

They of those marches  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

5. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and com-  
pounded.

The palace built by Pegasus vast and proud,  
Supported by a hundred pillars stood.

2. A supporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay;  
And call them pillars that will stand to us.

# PIL

I came not here on such a trivial toy,  
As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth  
Of pilfering wolf.

When these plagiaries come to be stript of their pilfered  
ornaments, there's the daw of the fable.

Ev'ry thing is told,  
For fear some pilf'ring hand should make too bold.

PILFERER. *n. f.* [*from pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers?  
Promote those charities which remove such pests of society  
into prisons and workhouses.

PILFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty larceny; sfilchingly.

PILFERY. *n. f.* [*from pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of pilfery; the fox de-  
nies, and the ape tries the cause.

PILGRIM. *n. f.* [*pilgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pellegrino*, Italian;  
*peregrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one  
who travels on a religious account.

Two pilgrims, which have wandered some miles together,  
have a hearty-grief when they are near to part.

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footstep from an  
ordinary pilgrim's; yet they should know some difference be-  
tween the foot of a man and the face of Venus.

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;  
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.

To PILGRIM. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To wander; to ramble.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but pilgrims up  
and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants.

PILGRIMAGE. *n. f.* [*pilgrimage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account  
of devotion.

We are like two men  
That vow a long and weary pilgrimage.

In prison thou hast spent a pilgrimage,  
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days.

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw  
In lasting labour of his pilgrimage.

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin  
the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive  
at the end of it.

2. *Shakespeare* used it for time irksomely spent, improperly.

PILL. *n. f.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, French.] Medicine made into  
a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or pills, the head and the neck  
shake.

When I was sick, you gave me bitter pills,  
The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,  
Certain hard words made into pills.

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill;  
So did he all the kingdom rob and pill.

The commons hath he pill'd with grievous taxes,  
And lost their hearts.

Large-handed robbers your grave matters are,  
And pill by law.

You wrangling pirates, that fall out  
In flaring that which you have pill'd from me.

Suppose pilling and polling officers, as busy upon the people,  
as those flies were upon the fox.

He who pill'd his province 'scapes the laws,  
And keeps his money, though he lost his cause.

2. For peel; to strip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and pill'd white  
freaks in them.

To PILL. *v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or  
scories. This should be peel; which see.

The whiteness pill'd away from his eyes.

PILLAGE. *n. f.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pillaging.

Others, like soldiers,  
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;  
Which pillage they with merry march bring home.

2. The act of plundering.

Thy sons make pillage of her chastity.

To PILLAGE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To plunder; to spoil.

The consul Mummius, after having beaten their army,  
took, pillaged and burnt their city.

PILLAGER. *n. f.* [*from pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

PILLAR. *n. f.* [*piller*, Fr. *pilar*, Spanish; *pilastro*, Italian;  
*pilar*, Welsh and Armorick.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and com-  
pounded.

The palace built by Pegasus vast and proud,  
Supported by a hundred pillars stood.

2. A supporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay;  
And call them pillars that will stand to us.

# PIM

I charge you by the law,  
Whereof you are a well deserving pillar,  
Proceed to judgment.

PILLARED. *adj.* [*from pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

A pillar'd shade  
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between.

If this fail,  
The pillar'd firmament is rottenness,  
And earth's bale built on stubble.

2. Having the form of a column.

Th' infuriate hill shoots forth the pillar'd flame.

PILLION. *n. f.* [*from pillow*.]

1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.

The house and pillion both were gone;  
Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John.

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furni-  
ture of his horse, his shank pillion without stirrups.

3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PILLORY. *n. f.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame  
erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards,  
through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have stood on the pillory for the geefe he hath killed.

As thick as eggs at Ward in pillory.

The jeers of a theatre, the pillory and the whipping-post  
are very near a-kin.

To PILLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. *from the noun*.] To punish  
with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or pilloried, is a more lasting re-  
proach than to be scourged or confin'd.

PILLOW. *n. f.* [*pylle*, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of  
down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads.

One turf shall serve as pillow for us both,  
One heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth.

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and  
household stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs  
buy a pillow there, saying, this pillow sure is good to sleep on,  
since he could sleep on it that owed so many debts.

Thy melted maid,  
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,  
His letter at thy pillow laid.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding  
us soft and warm lodging.

To PILLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.

When the sun in bed,  
Curtain'd with cloudy red,  
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,  
The flocking shadows pale  
Troop to th' infernal jail.

PILLOWBEER. *n. f.* The cover of a pillow.

PILLOWCASE. *n. f.* When you put a clean pillowcase on your lady's pillow,  
fasten it well with pins.

PILOSETY. *n. f.* [*from pilosus*, Lat.] Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come  
on, as pilosity, more roughness in the skin.

PILOT. *n. f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is  
to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell,  
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,  
Becomes the name and office of a pilot.

To death I with such joy resort,  
As seamen from a tempest to their port;  
Yet to that port ourselves we must not force,  
Before our pilot, nature, fleers our course.

What port can such a pilot find,  
Who in the night of fate must blindly steer?

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and con-  
ducted by pilots without experience, defeated that of the  
Carthaginians.

To PILOT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To steer; to direct in  
the course.

PILOTAGE. *n. f.* [*pilotage*, French, *from pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our  
knowledge and pilotage of that part of the world.

2. A pilot's hire.

PILSER. *n. f.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame.

PIMENTA. *n. f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is  
brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt  
flavour of the several aromatics, it has obtained the name of  
all-spice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and dried for  
medicinal and culinary use, of the size of a small pea, with  
a brown and rough surface, and it resembles that of cloves  
more than any other single spice.

19 R PIMP.